

Office-Supreme Court, U.S.
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**In the Supreme Court
of the United States**

ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,
CLERK

OCTOBER TERM, 1983

No. 84-11

LOWELL M. STROOM,

Petitioner,

v.

**JAMES E. CARTER, formerly President of the United States;
WALTER F. MONDALE, formerly Vice-President of the
United States; RONALD REAGAN, 1980 Presidential
Candidate; GEORGE H. W. BUSH, 1980 Vice-Pres-
idential Candidate; STROM THURMOND, President
Pro Temp and principal officer of the U.S. Senate;
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Speaker of the U.S. House of
Representatives; AMBASSADORS AND APPOINTED
U.S. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS, unnamed;
THE STATES OF ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA,
ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTI-
CUT, DELAWARE, and all other states F through W.**

Respondents.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The Third Circuit

**PETITION FOR REHEARING
AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT**

Lowell M. Stroom
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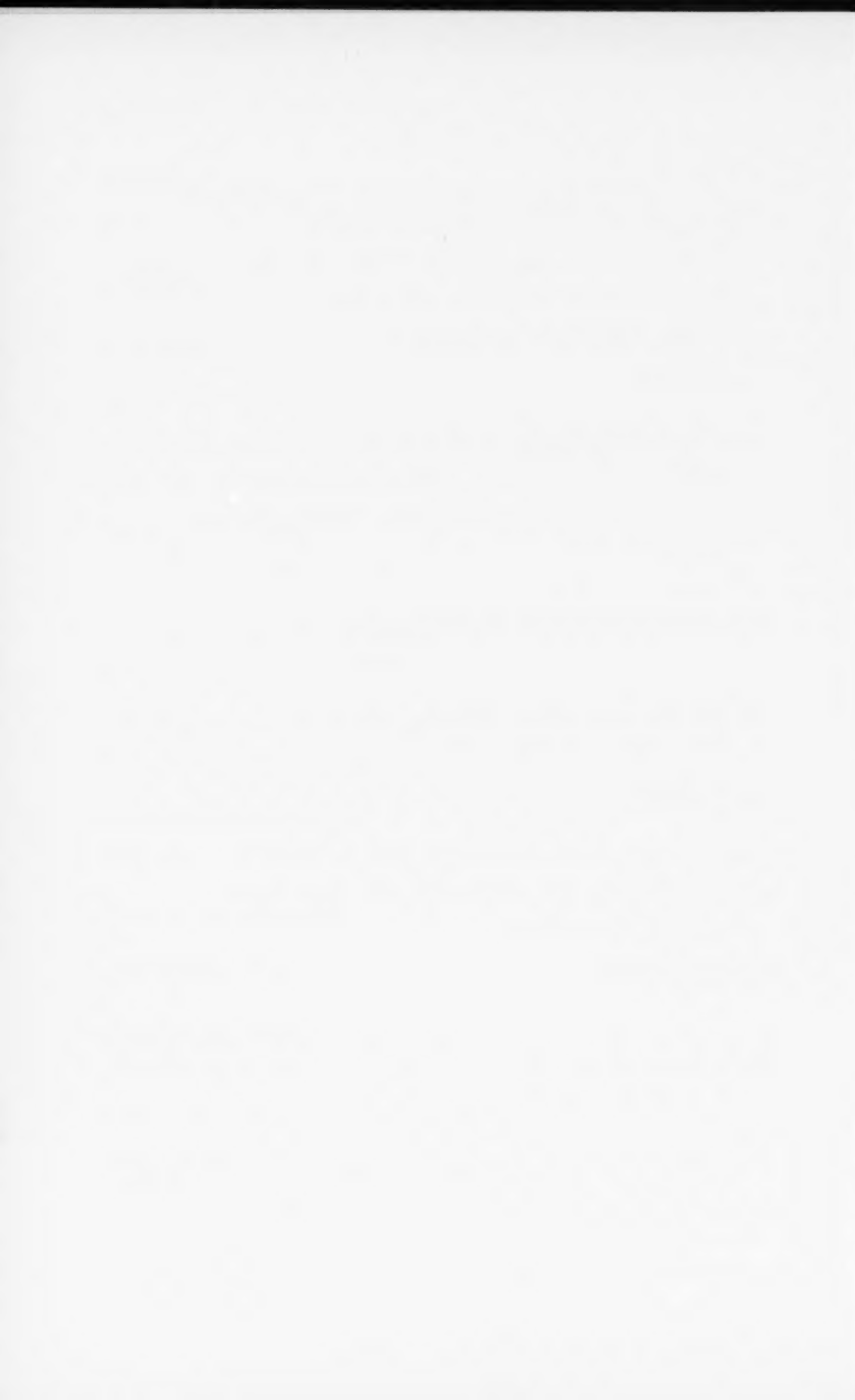
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**On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The Third Circuit**

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Lowell M. Stroom, the Petitioner in
this proceeding, respectfully petitions for

rehearing of the order of the Court entered on October 1, 1984, denying the petition for writ of certiorari to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. This petition for rehearing is made on the following grounds:

- 1) Evidence contained in intervening events, namely the 1984 Presidential Election events, establishes that election law applied in the Presidential Elections in 1980 and in 1984 is insufficient to qualify any candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, and the same Election events are thus largely irrelevant as to Constitutional mandates and commands for Presidential Elections.
- 2) Authority provided by authors of the Constitution not previously presented, establishes that the condition complained of herein was anticipated by the authors, and a Constitutional remedy was entered

into the Constitution by the authors which corrects the condition.

3) Substantial grounds and mandates of controlling effect contained in Article II, Section 1, Clause 5, and Amendment XX, Section 3, establish that adjudication of these laws of the Constitution is an absolute precondition to the right of the people to government under the laws of the Constitution. These laws have not been adjudicated in the Supreme Court, and adjudication of these laws is absolutely essential to the convening of any government in Washington, D. C., pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution.

4) Further decisions of the Supreme Court are presented in affidavit which support judgment in favor of Petitioner. Consistency in decisions in the Federal Courts, and equal protection of the laws, are grounds for granting certiorari.

5) Evidence contained in public statements by respondents, as an intervening event, establishes elements of respondents conspiracy to a crime, as that crime is defined in the U. S. Code. Vindication from this crime is also available in civil proceedings.

Adjudication of the questions herein is essential to averting the effectuation of this crime.

The evidence and grounds are shown by affidavit of Lowell M. Stroom filed herewith as Exhibit 'A'.

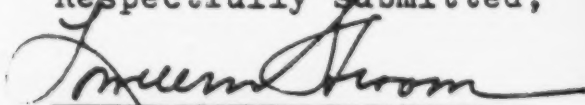
The grounds stated above are confined to evidence in intervening circumstances of controlling effect, and substantial grounds available to the petitioner but not previously presented, as demonstrated by the attached affidavit.

For the reasons set forth, petitioner prays the Court to set aside the order denying certiorari, and hear the petition

for issuance of a writ of certiorari to
the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third
Circuit.

Dated: October 19, 1984

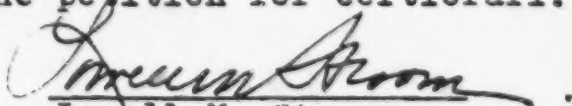
Respectfully submitted,



Lowell M. Stroom
Box D-6
123 South 39th Street
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CERTIFICATE

This petition is presented in good
faith and not for delay. The parties are
those who are named in the title of this
case. Further discussion of the parties
is contained in the petition for certiorari.


Lowell M. Stroom

Dated: October 19, 1984

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1983

No. 84-11

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Petitioner,

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Respondents.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
For The Third Circuit

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR REHEARING

State of Pennsylvania

County of Philadelphia

In support of the above Petition for

Rehearing, I, Lowell M. Stroom, being duly sworn, depose and say the following:

I

1. Evidence contained in this Affidavit shows that as many as 90 to 95 percent of all eligible voters, U. S. citizens, have been disenfranchised of any effective participation in the 1984 Presidential Election events. The elections which are provided are insufficient and largely irrelevant when mandates of the U. S. Constitution are considered.

2. The evidence further shows that eligible voters and all U. S. citizens are denied of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, who have the skills which are essential for the office. Our nation's most talented and skilled leadership are disenfranchised

of effective participation, establishing a condition which offends the Constitution.

3. Authority provided by the authors of the U. S. Constitution and not previously presented herein, establishes that the authors anticipated this condition and provided a remedy which corrects the condition. The authority is contained in reports of the deliberations at the Constitutional Convention as those deliberations are reported by James Madison and others in the Records of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

4. The records of the deliberations at the Constitutional Convention show that government of and by the people, and the election of a Chief Executive by the People, were first proposed by James Wilson and Benjamin Franklin in the first full week of the Convention, June 2, 1787. In a speech at the Convention on that day, Franklin discussed a case in which

Constitutional law and the judiciary did not protect rights of the people in the election of the Chief Executive. Franklin argued as follows:

And of what kind are the men that will strive for this profitable preeminence, through all the bustle of cabal, the heat of contention, and infinite mutual abuse of parties, tearing to pieces the best of characters? It will not be the wise and moderate, the lovers of peace and order, the men fittest for the trust. It will be the bold and the violent, the men of strong passions and indefatigable activity in their selfish pursuits. These will thrust themselves into your Government and be your rulers. Records of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; June 2, 1787; from Madison's Reports.

5. Franklin's arguments prevailed at the Constitutional Convention, and the laws of the U. S. Constitution provide an election to fill the offices of President and Vice President in which all rights are delegated entirely for the people. Further, Section 1 of Article II provides for an 'intermediate election' to correct disabilities and disqualifications in the

Office of the President and Vice President. Franklin's pleadings were sustained by the Congress in 1803 when Amendment XII was proposed, in 1868 when Amendment XIV was proposed, and in 1932 when Amendment XX was proposed. President Washington restated this concern in his 'Farewell to Congress' Address, and President John Adams further stated the concern in his Presidential "Inaugural Address".

6. The petitioner respectfully prays the Court to sustain Franklin's arguments in the instant case, to hear the petition for issuance of a writ of certiorari, and to adjudicate this action such that the Court provides a declaration of the Constitutional rights of the People in Presidential Elections. No government, pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution, will be convened in Washington D. C., without such a declaration and an effective remedy.

II.

7. Evidence contained in intervening events, namely the 1984 Presidential Election events, establishes that election law applied in the Presidential Elections in 1980 and in 1984 is insufficient to qualify any candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, and the same Election events are thus largely irrelevant as to Constitutional mandates and commands for Presidential Elections.

8. The evidence is contained in a canvass of all ballots cast in the 1984 Presidential Primaries and all eligible voters in those states, in a canvass of all balloting in state caucuses, and all eligible voters in those states, in statements by the respondents during the 1984 Presidential Election events, and in results from the enforcement of unconstitutional election laws.

9. Evidence from the 1984 Elections shows as follows:

9.1 Evidence shows that the effect and result of all election law applied to the 1984 Presidential Election events was a denial of the rights of the people in Presidential Elections. Members of Congress, the Executive Department, and to a lesser extent, state officers, usurp the rights of the people, and circumvent the mandates of the U. S. Constitution, through the guise of national political parties, which are largely controlled by these persons. As a result, in 1984, only members of Congress and a few governors were able to establish candidacies." The Constitution clearly intends that the President shall be chosen by the people from among the people, and not the Congress from among members of Congress. Simply, there is no effective way for the people to make nominations, as the results of the elections are evidence.

9.2. Among those who are disenfranchised in the Election events, are our nation's most skilled and qualified leadership. The result of the election laws enforced in 1984 and 1980, is a denial of the right of the people to candidates with the skills which are essential for the office of President, a condition that Benjamin Franklin described at the quotation herein on page 9.

9.3. Exhibit A, Canvass 1, appended hereto at A-1 contains a tabulation of balloting in all 1984 state Presidential primary elections. The canvass lists all of the states which provided primary elections, the number of electoral college votes for each of the states, the number of eligible voters who cast ballots in the primary election as provided by the Congressional Quarterly, (June 16, 1984 issue), and the total number of eligible voters in the state, as provided by the U. S. Census, 1980.

The tabulation further shows the percent of all eligible voters in the state who cast ballots in the primary election, the number of ballots which were cast for the leading candidate, and the votes cast for the leading candidate as a percentage of all of the eligible voters in the state.

9.4 The Canvass clearly shows in evidence that the 1984 Primary Election events were insufficient to qualify any candidates, and they were largely irrelevant, when their effect was to deny U. S. citizens of an effective and equitable voice in Presidential Elections. Primary elections were provided in states with about 425 Electoral College votes, or 60 percent of the Electoral College votes. In those elections only between 15 and 20 percent of all eligible voters cast ballots that were counted. Further, the leading candidate who was listed on the ballot in each state received only about seven (7)

percent of the votes of all eligible voters in the state. This is approximately one (1) eligible voter in twenty (20). No claim can be made that these elections are in any way genuine, or that the People have an effective voice; other than to state that the People do not want any of the candidates who are listed on the ballot, as President.

9.5. The ballots of U. S. citizens in primary states were even further devalued and debased when states with about 40 percent of the Electoral College votes, or slightly more than 200 Electoral votes, provided no primary elections, but instead, indicated preferences in state caucuses. The 200 Electoral votes is a number which is sufficiently large to change the results of an election, and to make irrelevant, the primary elections, and the votes cast, in other states.

9.6. Exhibit A, Canvass 2, appended

hereto at A-5, contains a tabulation of balloting in all 1984 states which provided state caucuses. The canvass lists all such states, the Electoral College votes for each state, the number of ballots cast at each state caucus, as provided by the Congressional Quarterly, June 2, 1984 issue, and the total number of eligible voters in each state, as provided by the U. S. Census, 1980. The tabulation further shows the percent of all eligible voters in the state who balloted at the caucus, the number of ballots cast for the leading candidate, and the votes cast for the leading candidate as a percentage of all of the eligible voters in the state.

9.7. The tabulations in Canvass 2 are clear evidence that the Presidential Election events in 1984 are insufficient to qualify any candidates, and that these same events dilute and debase the votes of all eligible U. S. citizens so as to

entirely disenfranchise the citizens. The tabulations show that in 1984, only about two (2) percent of all eligible voters in caucus states, balloted at state caucuses, and that the leading candidate at each of the caucuses, received less than one (1) percent of the ballots of all of the eligible voters of the state. The effect, intent, and result of these Election events is to deny the People of their Constitutional rights in Presidential Elections. They are insufficient to qualify any candidates for the office of President.

9.8. In primary elections in the states in 1984, there were no provisions for participation by persons who were not affiliated with political parties. No names of non-party candidates were permitted, and no non-political party organizations who are equally able or better able to nominate candidates, were provided the right to nominate or to have candidates

listed on the ballots. The result is complete disenfranchisement for this classification of voters.

9.9. The evidence shows that no ballots of any kind were cast in any state, for any persons as candidates for the office of Vice President. This deficiency in the 1984 Presidential Election events is a gross denial of the Constitutional rights of the people in Presidential Elections, as the right of the people to elect a Vice President is secured by Amendment XII and is protected by Amendment XIV.

9.10. The Presidential Primary Elections and state caucuses selected delegates who participated at national party conventions. The qualifications and skills of these delegates are completely unknown to the Electors, the people. There is no condition in which these delegates could acquire any of the rights of the

People in Presidential Elections.

10.1. The evidence shows that national political party conventions are insufficient to perform any tasks required by Constitutional Elections. The conventions represent, inequitably, a small minority of all U. S. citizens who are eligible voters, perhaps less than ten (10) percent. Only about 4,000 delegates are present at convention. The skills and qualifications of these delegates are unknown. Any conclusion which such a convention may reach must be irrelevant when Constitutional mandates for Presidential Elections are considered. The result of such conventions is to disenfranchise a large majority of all U. S. citizens and to deny citizens an effective voice in the Elections.

10.2. The respondents herein, have advocated unconstitutional Presidential Elections, at the political conventions, and elsewhere, during 1984. The effect

of these statements is clearly to misadvise the people of their rights, under color of law, so as to deprive and defraud the People of those rights. Respondant Mondale, in a publicly, nationally televised statement at the 1984 Democratic Convention, stated that the purpose of a Presidential Election was to select a person from among those who seek the office. That was never the intent of the Constitution, as evidenced by the statement of Benjamin Franklin which is quoted herein at page 9. The only purpose of a Presidential Election pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution, is to provide the means by which the People can perform their right and duty of selecting a person whom they prefer as President. It is indeed likely and possible, that the persons best qualified may not seek the office of President. Among these persons may be Justices of the Supreme Court, Presidents of our nation's colleges and

universities, presidents of corporations, and persons who have achievements in the professions, arts, and sciences. The question to be answered in a U. S.

Presidential Election is never: "Who wants most to be President?" The question to be answered in U. S. Presidential Elections is always: "Who do the people prefer as their President?" A Presidential Election is only relevant, genuine, and Constitutional if it is possible for the people to elect such a person.

10.3. The 1984 Presidential Election events were made further unconstitutional when about 400 of the delegates to the Democratic convention were selected as delegates because they are members of Congress or state officers. The intent of Constitution is to prohibit participation by members of Congress and state officers in the election of a President. This prohibition secures the independence of

the Executive Department from the Congress and the States.

10.4. The selection of Vice Presidential candidates in political conventions not only disenfranchises those who do not affiliate with political parties. Those who affiliate with political parties are also disenfranchised of an effective voice, when the decision on Vice Presidential candidates is made by the fewer than 4,000 persons who are present at the convention.

11. Respondants participation in publicly televised Presidential Election debates establishes their wilful participation in a conspiracy whose intent is to deny U. S. citizens of their rights in Presidential Elections. The clear intent and effect of the debates is to misinform U. S. citizens of their rights in Presidential Elections so as to restrict and deprive U. S. citizens of franchise. Respondants participation establishes

premeditation and malice.

12. None of our nation's most skilled and qualified leadership have participated in the 1984 Presidential primaries. There is no justifiable condition which could require them to participate or conspire in unconstitutional elections in order that they be elected President and Vice President of the United States.

13. Clearly, the evidence herein shows that the results of all laws enforced and all events provided in the 1984 Presidential Elections are unconstitutional elections which are insufficient and largely irrelevant when consideration is given to Constitutional mandates and commands. Placing names of candidates on Presidential Election ballots on the basis of unconstitutional primary elections and party conventions defrauds and disenfranchises U. S. citizens of Constitutional rights. U. S. citizens have a right to be advised

of their rights in Presidential Elections by the Supreme Court before further Election events are convened.

III

14. Amendment XX provides Constitutional remedy, with Article II, from the condition which is discussed in Part II above. This Amendment, with Article II, contains mandates which have not been adjudicated in the Supreme Court. Adjudication of the mandates as they apply to Presidential Elections in 1984 and in 1980, is an absolute essential to the convening of any government in Washington, D. C., pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution. Section 3 of Amendment XX reads as follows:

The Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a vice President-elect

shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

This Section of Amendment XA is derived from Article II, Section 1, Clause 5.

15. Part II, paragraphs 7 through 13 herein, clearly shows that the 1984 Presidential Elections are insufficient to qualify any candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. The Election events provided in 1984 are largely irrelevant to the mandates for Presidential Elections which are contained in the U. S. Constitution.

16. Constitutional Presidential Elections propose to qualify members of an Electoral College who will cast the state's votes in Congress. The obligations and constraints of these members are discussed in Amendment XII. Members of an Electoral College can not be qualified in an Election in which 90 percent of all

U. S. citizens who are eligible voters are disenfranchised of an effective voice and a right to vote in the election; and when ballots that are cast in an election, are cast by citizens who are misinformed of the value of those ballots; or when the names of candidates which appear on ballots appear there fraudulently.

17. When an election is insufficient to elect candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, the election is also insufficient to elect members of an Electoral College. In such an election:

- a) no candidates for office are qualified,
- b) no members of the Electoral College are qualified, or those members are selected fraudulently or by misrepresentation, and
- c) the Presidential Election produces no candidates to whom the U. S. House of Representation may give consideration for the office of President, or to whom the U. S. Senate may give consideration for

the office of Vice-President.

18. The 1984 Presidential Elections as proposed, further fail to qualify members of an Electoral College pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution, when those members are selected in a way which prohibits them from casting a separate ballot for the office of Vice President. If the U. S. Constitution intended that the offices of President and Vice President should be elected by the Electoral College from a single ballot, it would not have been necessary to mandate that the U. S. House of Representatives shall select a President, and the U. S. Senate shall select a Vice President when none are selected by the Electoral College.¹ The 1984 Presidential Election events are thus further insufficient and irrelevant for

^{1/} when Martin Van Buren was elected President of the United States no candidate was qualified by election for the office of Vice-President, and the U. S. Senate selected the Vice President.

failing to select members of an Electoral College pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution.

19. The language of Section 3 of Amendment XX essentially conforms to the language of Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the Constitution. The intent is the same. Amendment XX specifically responds to conditions and controversies which are the result of Presidential Elections. The mandates, commands, and remedy of the Constitution protect supremacy for the laws of the U. S. Constitution, and secure the Constitutional rights of the people.

20. The U. S. Congress has responded to Section 3 of Amendment XX, and has enacted laws pursuant to the amendment. The laws have not been adjudicated in cases before the U. S. Supreme Court, and such adjudication is an essential precondition to the convening of any government in Washington, D. C., pursuant to the laws of

the U. S. Constitution.

21. The laws enacted by the Congress are incorporated into 3 U.S.C. §19, which reads in part as follows:

If by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the Office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall . . . act as President.

. . . (If) the Speaker fails to qualify as acting President, then the President pro tempore of the Senate shall . . . act as President. . . . and,

If the discharge of the power and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect to qualify, then he (the Acting President) shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies.

22. The remedy provided by Congress is applicable to the present Constitutional controversy. The importance of this federal question should be obvious and not require further description. Petitioner respectfully prays the Court to grant this Petition for

the purpose of adjudicating these laws, and providing justice.

IV

23. Consistency of decisions in the Federal Courts, and equal protection of the laws, are further grounds for granting this petition. Additional cases decided by the Supreme Court and not previously presented, support judgment in favor of the Petitioner. The cases concern elective franchise. Numerous justices of the Supreme Court have delivered these decisions for the Court.

24. In Hadley v. Junior College, 397 U. S. 50 (1970), Mr. Justice Black provided the opinion which required strict equity in every election in the United States. The opinion stated:

When a Court is asked to decide whether a State is required by the Constitution to give each qualified voter the same power in an election open to all, there is no discernable valid reason why constitutional distinctions should be drawn on the basis of the purpose of the election. ... While there are differences in the powers of different officials, the crucial consideration is the right of each qualified voter to participate on an equal footing in the election process. It should be remembered that in cases like this one we are asked by voters to insure that they are given equal treatment, and from this perspective the harm from unequal treatment is the same in any election, regardless of the officials selected.

This decision conforms to commentaries by the authors of the U. S. Constitution where Presidential Elections are discussed.

25. Mr. Justice White provided the opinion of the Court in Avery v. Midland, 390 U. S. 474 (1968). In Avery, the Court stated that an effective default occurred when no explanations were provided for inequities in elections.

26. These decisions, with Baker v. Carr, 369 U. S. 186 (1961), where Mr.

Justice Brennan delivered the decision, Anderson v. U. S., 417 U. S. 211 (1973), where Mr. Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court, Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U. S. 533 (1963), where Mr. Chief Justice Warren delivered the opinion, and Brown v. Board, 402 U. S. 15 (1972), where Mr. Chief Justice Burger delivered the opinion in a case involving denials of Constitutional rights, require a rehearing of this case, such that consistency of decisions is maintained, and justice secured.

V

27. The petition for rehearing should issue on grounds that, in intervening events, the advocacy of unconstitutional elections by the respondents in public statements,

has established the elements of a crime which is injurious to all U. S. citizens. The effect of these statements is the denial of rights of U. S. citizens in Presidential Elections, as that crime is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 241. The statements have been continuous over several months, establishing premeditation and malice. Adjudication of the questions in the instant case is essential to averting the effectuation of this crime.

28. Among these statements, are statements by Reagan in commercials which declare that the People have no choice in the elections other than between Reagan and Mondale. That statement is consistent with all of Reagan's efforts during the Presidential Election events, when the results of those events clearly establish that U. S. citizens are denied a voice in establishing candidacies. Mondale's statements at party convention also sought

to deny U. S. citizens of candidacies from among our nation's most skilled leadership.

29. The Supreme Court has emphasized its support for equitable elections in several of its cases, stating that the Court has adjudicated "a long line of consistant cases" in which "attempts have been made to deny or restrict" U. S. citizens of their right to vote at the ballot box. The evidence herein, in public statements by respondants and results in primary balloting, establish that the respondants have conspired to defraud U. S. citizens of their rights in Presidential Elections just as wilfully and effectively as those who have denied the right at the ballot box. The effect and the intent of the conspiracy herein is the same as that defined by the Court in U. S. v. Mosley, 238 U. S. 383 (1915), namely:

to injure and oppress certain legally qualified electors, citizens of the

United States, in the free exercise and enjoyment of the right and privilege under the Constitution, of voting...

The crime of respondents, herein, is incomparably more damaging, severe, and malicious than those in other cases brought before the Court.

VI

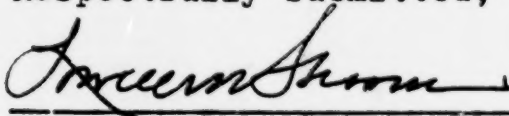
30. The petition should issue because relief from the intervening events and all other conditions complained of is only available in the Supreme Court. The subject matter is entirely judicial, involving a controversy which concerns laws of the U. S. Constitution. U. S. citizens have no means to protect their elective franchise in elections in which they are entirely disenfranchised.

CONCLUSION

For all of the grounds discussed herein, petitioner respectfully asks that the order denying certiorari be set aside; the Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be heard. No government pursuant to the laws of the U. S. Constitution can be convened in Washington, D. C. until the questions in this case have been adjudicated. The questions herein, such as the mandates of Amendment XI, have not been adjudicated in the Supreme Court in any prior cases. Great damage accrues to all U. S. citizens and to the nations of the world from the condition which is complained of. Therefore, the petitioner respectfully

prays the Court to grant this Petition.

Respectfully submitted,

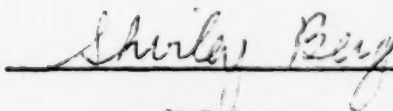


Lowell M. Stroom
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October 19, 1984

Sworn to before me this 19th day of October,
1984.



SHIRLEY BERG
Notary Public, Phila., Penn.
My Commission Expires April 22, 1988

EXHIBIT A; Canvass 1: Evidence Contained in a Canvass of All Ballots

Cast and All Eligible Voters in the 1984 Presidential Primary

States. Source: Congressional Quarterly, June 16, 1984, andthe U. S. Census, 1980.

State	Elec. Coll. Votes	Votes Cast in 1984 Prim. 000's	Eligible Voters in State in 1984 (000's)	% Voters Casting Ballot in 1984 Primary	Votes for Leading Candidate in 1984 (000's)	% of All State Votes Cast for Lead Cand.
Alabama	9	428	2,732	15.7	146	5.3
Califo.	45	2,724	17,275	15.8	1,122	6.5
Connec.	8	220	2,285	9.7	114	5.0
Florida	17	1,161	7,387	15.8	464	6.3
Georgia	12	685	3,817	17.9	205	5.4

Illino.	26	1,659	8,183	20.3	664	8.1
Indiana	13	717	3,872	18.5	294	7.6
Louisi.	10	319	2,875	11.1	137	4.8
Maryla.	10	507	3,049	16.6	216	7.1
Massac.	14	631	4,247	14.9	246	5.8
Nebras.	5	148	1,123	13.3	87	7.7
N Hamp.	4	101	663	15.2	38	5.7
N Jers.	17	679	5,374	12.6	306	5.7
N Mexi.	4	187	885	21.1	86	9.7
N York	41	1,388	12,870	10.0	621	4.8
N Caro.	13	961	4,224	22.7	342	8.1
Ohio	25	1,445	7,703	18.8	608	7.9

EXHIBIT A; Canvass 1, continued: Evidence Contained in a Canvass
of All Ballots Cast and All Eligible Voters in the 1984
Presidential Primary States. Source: Congressional Quarterly,
June 16, 1984 issue, and the U. S. Census, 1980.

State	Elec. Coll. Votes	Votes Cast in 1984 State Primary (000's)	Eligible Voters in State in 1984 (000's)	% Voters Casting Ballots in 1984 Primary	Votes for Leading Candid. in 1984 (000's)	% of All Votes Cast for Lead Cand.
Oregon	10	378	1,910	19.8	223	11.7
Pennsy.	27	1,650	8,741	18.9	747	8.5
R Isla.	4	45	704	6.3	20	2.9
S Dako.	3	53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tennes.	10	322	3,293	9.8	132	4.0
W Virg.	6	360	1,390	25.8	193	13.9

D. C.	3	102	496	20.7	69	13.8
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Non Binding Primary States

Iaaho	4	55	637	8.6	32	6.4
N Dako.	3	30	462	6.4	26	5.7
Vermont	3	74	366	20.2	52	14.2
Wiscon.	11	636	3,558	17.9	282	7.0

EXHIBIT A; Canvass 2: Evidence Contained in a Canvass of All Ballots
 Cast in State Caucus, and All Eligible Voters in the 1984
 Presidential State Caucuses. Source: Congressional Quarterly,
 June 2, 1984 issue, and the U. S. Census, 1980.

State	Elec. Coll. Votes	Votes Cast in 1984 State Caucus (000's)	Eligible Voters in State in 1984 (000's)	% Voters Casting Ballots in 1984 Caucus	Votes for Leading Candidate at Caucus (000's)	% of All Votes Cast for Lead Cand.
Alaska	3	2.2	271	.8	.8	.3
Arizona	6	34.2	1,927	1.8	15.	.8
Arkans.	6	22.2	1,615	1.3	9.8	.6
Colora.	7	60.	2,081	3.8	49	2.4
Delawa.	3	2.9	428	.7	1.7	.4

Hawaii	4	2.8	689	.4	1.8	.3
Idaho	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iowa	8	85.	2,088	4.1	47.	2.0
Kansas	7	11.5	1,715	6.8	4.6	.3
Kentuc.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maine	4	16.8	803	2.1	8.4	1.0
Michig.	21	132	6,510	2.	66.	1.0
Minnes.	10	66	2,904	2.3	41.	1.4
Missis.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Missou.	12	40.	3,554	1.0	23.	.7
Montana	4	13.9	555	2.5	6.8	1.2
Nevada	3	5.0	585	.9	2.6	.4

EXHIBIT A; Canvass 2, continued: Evidence Contained in a Canvass of

All Ballots Cast in State Caucus and All Eligible Voters in the

1984 Presidential State Caucuses. Source: CongressionalQuarterly, June 2, 1984 issue, and the U. S. Census, 1980.

State	Elec. Coll. Votes	Votes Cast in 1984 State Caucus (000's)	Eligible Voters in State in 1984 (000's)	% Voters Casting Ballots in State Caucus	Votes for Leading Candidate in 1984 (000's)	% of All Votes Cast for Leading Candida.
N Dako.	3	5.	462	1.1	1.8	.4
Oklaho.	8	43.	2,170	2.	18.6	.9
S Caro.	8	40.	2,180	1.8	21.3	1.0
Texas	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Utah	4	9.5	921	1.0	4.8	.5

Vermont	3	2.	366	.5	1.	.5
Virginia	12	25.5	3,872	.7	7.8	.2
Washin.	9	75	2,993	2.6	39.	1.3
Wiscon.	11	34.	3,358	1.	19.4	.6
Wyoming	3	3.3	324	1.	2.0	.6

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

State of Pennsylvania

County of Philadelphia

Lowell M. Stroom, Petitioner herein, certifies that all respondents served the "Petition for Writ of Certiorari", herein, and all parties required to be served, are served, pursuant to Rule 28.3 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of three (3) copies of the "Petition for Rehearing With Affidavit in Support". Service is made as follows:

I

On the Solicitor General of the United States, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, be delivering same to a person authorized to receive such service in the office of the Solicitor General. The same person also accepted

three (3) copies on behalf of 'Ambassadors and Appointed U. S. Executive Department Officers'.

II

On Senator Strom Thurmond, President pro temp, U. S. Senate, 218 Senate Russell Office Building, Washington, D. C., by delivering, at the direction of the Senator, three (3) copies to the Legal Counsel for the U. S. Senate.

On Speaker Thomas O'Neill, Room H-204, U. S. Capitol, Washington, D. C., by delivering same to counsel of record at the U. S. House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk.

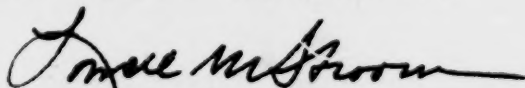
III

On James E. Carter, Walter F. Mondale, Ronald Reagan, and George H. W. Bush, by mailing three (3) copies in a duly addressed envelope with first class postage prepaid,

to the addresses listed in the affidavit
of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

IV

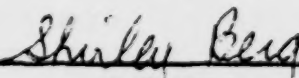
Further, pursuant to Rule 28.4(c),
three (3) copies of the same pleading are
served on the following: on the Attorney
Generals of the States of Alabama,
Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California,
Colorado, Connecticut, and Delaware, by
mailing a duly addressed envelope with
first class postage prepaid, to the
addresses listed in the affidavit in the
Petition for Writ of Certiorari.



Lowell M. Stroom
Box D-6; 123 South 39th Street
Philadelphia, Penna. 19104

Dated: October 22, 1984

Sworn to before me this 22 day of
October 1984.



SHIRLEY BERG
Notary Public: Phila., Phila. Co.
My Commission Expires April 22, 1988